

LESSONS LEARNED FROM PERFORMING QUALITY CONTROL OF KSC LC-39B LIGHTNING PROTECTION TOWER METEOROLOGICAL DATA

John M. Orcutt – EV44 / Jacobs ESSSA Group

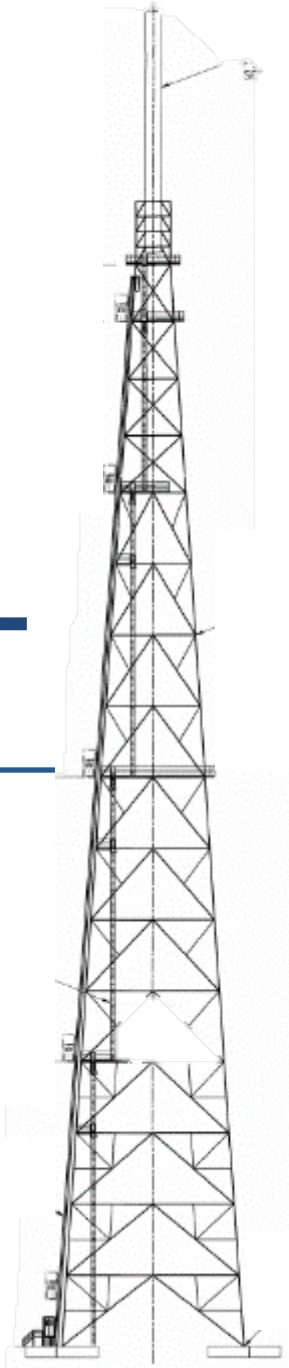
john.m.orcutt@nasa.gov

256.961.1790

NE-DOLWG

Sept. 16, 2015

JACOBS
ESSSA Group



Outline

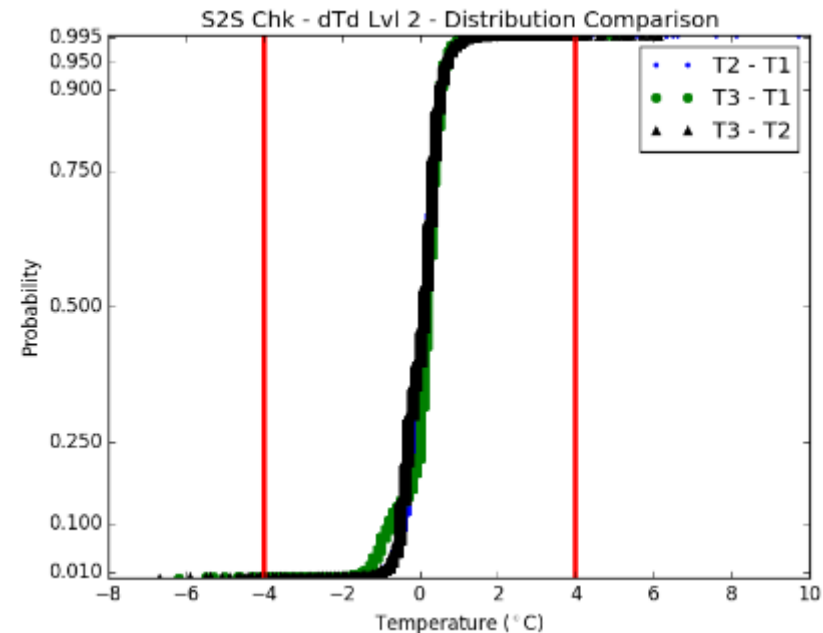
- Introduction
- The QC process
- Lessons Learned

Introduction

- Located at LC-39B
- 3 towers, each with 4 heights
 - 40, 78, 116, 139 m (132, 257, 387, 457 ft.)
- T, RH, Td, mean and peak wind speed/direction are measured at each height.
- Data reported in 1 minute increments.
- POR of 2011 – April 2015.

The QC Process

- Based on previous work done by AMU and EV44.
- Individual Sensor Checks
 - Unrealistic Data Check
 - Tower Obstruction Check
 - Temporal Consistency Check
- Sensor-to-Sensor Checks
 - Data Hang-Up Check
 - Climatological Check
 - Horizontal Sensor-to-Sensor Check
 - Vertical Sensor-to-Sensor Check
- Up-Wind Tower Selection



Lessons Learned

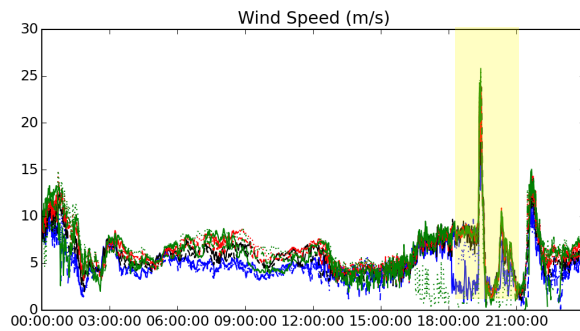
- QC process's intent is to keep only valid data, and remove only erroneous data.
 - Ideally, only an automated process would be used.
 - Many automated checks implement subjectively-derived thresholds as objective criteria.
 - Difficult to set a threshold that ensures removal of erroneous data while retaining all valid data.

Lessons Learned

- Manual QC is needed.
 - Examine distributions of a parameter to derive thresholds.
 - Investigate individual cases.
 - Example: Temporal Consistency Check
 - Removed valid data regardless of thresholds used.
 - Invalid data removed by this check was also removed by the sensor-to-sensor check.

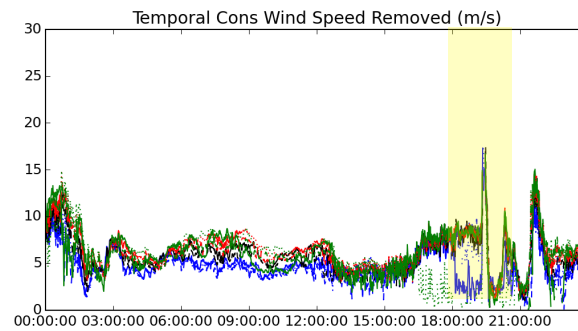
Example: Two Unique Cases

Initial Data

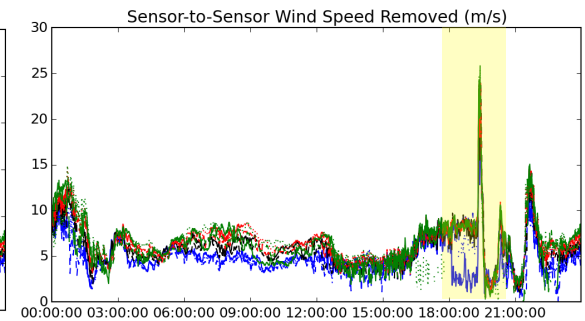


After Temporal
Consistency Check

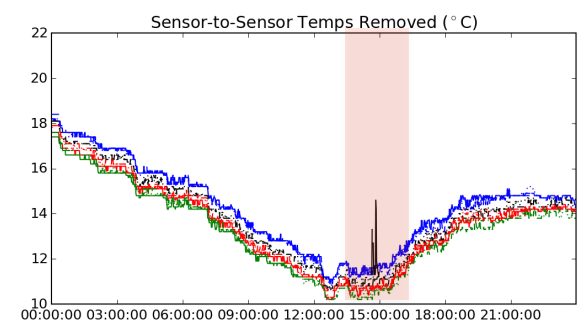
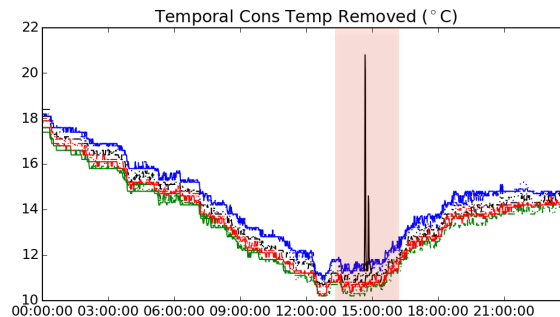
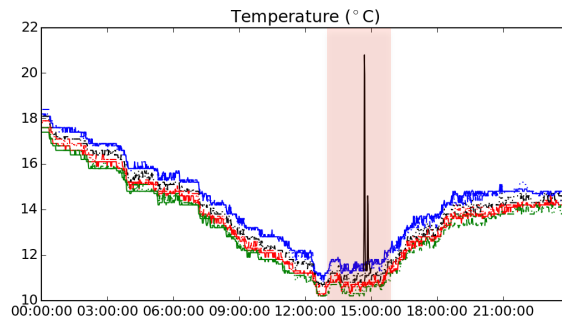
2011-05-14 00:00:00



After Horizontal
Sensor-to-Sensor Check



2014-12-09 00:00:00



Lessons Learned

- QC procedure for one database is not suitable for other databases.
- How do you determine a valid extreme event from an erroneous event?
 - QC process is often done months to years after data was recorded.
 - Possible improvements:
 - On the fly data flagging
 - Database of events
 - Watch/Warning Archive
 - SPC Damage Reports

Lessons Learned

- Even with including both automated and manual QC, one of two general philosophies must be followed.
 - Keep as much valid data as possible, but allow some erroneous data to exist.
 - Remove as much erroneous data as possible, but risk also removing valid data.

References:

- Barbré, R. E., “Quality Control Algorithms Used for the KSC Tower 313 Database”. Jacobs ESTS Group Analysis Report. ESTSG-FY08-1481. 2008.
- Decker, R. K., “Kennedy Space Center Launch Complex 39 Meteorological Databases”. NASA/MSFC/EV44. Presentation to the Space Shuttle Program Natural Environments Panel. 28 February 2008.
- Lambert, W. C., “Statistical Short-Range Guidance for Peak Wind Speed Forecasts on Kennedy Space Center / Cape Canaveral Air Force Station: Phase 1 Results”. NASA / Applied Meteorological Unit. NASA Contractor Report NASA/CR-2002-21180. 2002.
- Lubitz, W. D., “Effects of Tower Shadowing on Anemometer Data”. In proceedings of 11th Americas conference on Wind Engineering. 2008.

Acknowledgements

- James Brenton, BJ Barbre, Ryan Decker
 - Getting data, formatting data, finding more data
- EV44 T&PE Team

Questions?



Backup

Unrealistic Data Check

- Data were removed if any of the following criteria were not met:
 - $-26\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 40.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - $-18\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} < T_d < 35.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - $T_d < T$
 - $0.0\% \leq RH \leq 100.0\%$
 - $0.0\text{ m/s} \leq \text{Mean Wind Speed} < 60.0\text{ m/s}$
 - $0.0\text{ m/s} \leq \text{Peak Wind Speed} < 69.5\text{ m/s}$
 - $0^{\circ} \leq \text{Wind Direction} \leq 360^{\circ}$
 - $\text{Peak Wind Speed} < \text{Mean Wind Speed}$

Temporal Consistency Check

- The difference of a measurement from the mean of the surrounding hour was calculated
 - T measurements are flagged if $|\Delta T| \geq 4^{\circ} \text{ C}$ & $|\Delta V| \leq 10 \text{ m/s}$
 - Td measurements are flagged if $|\Delta T_d|$ & $|\Delta T| \geq 4^{\circ} \text{ C}$ & $|\Delta V| \leq 10 \text{ m/s}$
 - WS measurements are flagged if the $|\Delta V|$ was ≥ 10 & $|\Delta T| \leq 4^{\circ} \text{ C}$

Data Hang-Up Check

- Sensors reporting > 30 minutes of constant observations were flagged
- Flagged data were compared against other 2 sensors at the same level
 - T & Td were removed if magnitude of difference was $> 0.3^{\circ} \text{ C}$ from either of the other towers
 - WS were removed if magnitude of difference was $> 0.6 \text{ m/s}$ from either of the other towers

Climatological Check

- Each T, Td, WS, & PWS observation was checked against the standard deviation for the given month and hour
 - T / Td were removed if the observation was outside of the mean ± 5 standard deviations
 - WS / PWS were removed if the observation was outside of the mean ± 10 standard deviations

Direct Sensor Comparison

- Each sensor was compared to the adjacent two sensors at the same height.
- Data were removed if the differences exceeded the following values:
 - $|\Delta T|, |\Delta T_d| > 4.0$
 - $|\Delta RH| > 10$
 - $|\Delta WS| > 5.0$

Vertical Consistency Check

- The mean wind vector differences and T differences were computed from the average parameter of the vertically adjacent sensors (both above and below)
 - Only done on the middle two sensors of each tower
- Data were removed if specific criteria were met, and the differences exceeded the following values:
 - $|\Delta WS| > 5.0$ IF the ΔWS from one of the other towers exceeds 3.0 m/s
 - $-1.5 < \Delta T < 2.5$ IF ΔT from one of the other towers exceeds 1.0 °C

Up-Wind Tower Selection Criteria

- Was implemented on the mean wind if the mean WS is considered to not be “light and variable” (≥ 3.0 m/s)
- The mean wind direction must be within the following ranges:
 - $0^\circ \leq \text{Tower 1} < 140^\circ$
 - $140^\circ \leq \text{Tower 2} < 280^\circ$
 - $244^\circ \leq \text{Tower 3} < 360^\circ$
- If the up-wind tower did not report, but the winds were within the overlapping up-wind sector from a down-wind tower, then the wind report from the down-wind tower was used.

Up-Wind Tower Selection Criteria

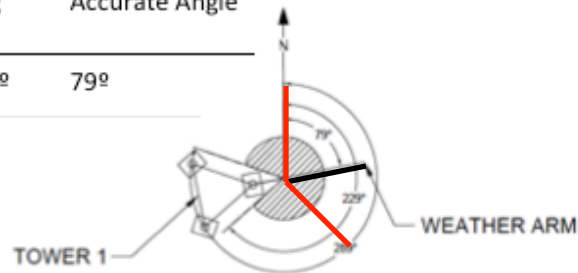
- The most recent exclusive up-wind sensor is used if:
 - there were two towers that could be used as the up-wind sensor
 - there is only one sensor that reports
 - if the maximum wind speed does not exceed 3.0 m/s
- Shear Check was performed
 - Any wind speed measurement that had a wind shear value greater than 0.2 s^{-1} was removed
- T, TD, & RH of the up-wind tower are the mean values from all available towers at each timestamp and height.

Up-Wind Tower Conflicting Range

Lightning Protection Tower 1

Conflicting Range	Accurate Angle
-------------------	----------------

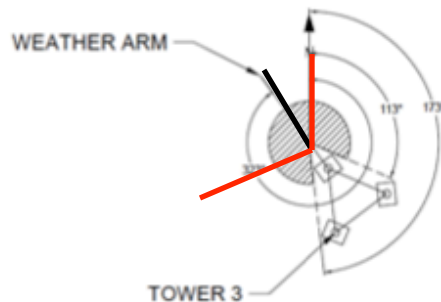
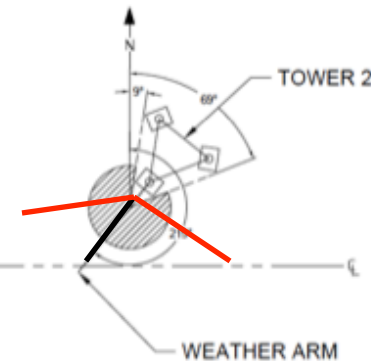
229° - 289°	79°
-------------	-----



Lightning Protection Tower 2

Conflicting Range	Accurate Angle
-------------------	----------------

9° - 69°	219°
----------	------



Lightning Protection Tower 3

Conflicting Range	Accurate Angle
-------------------	----------------

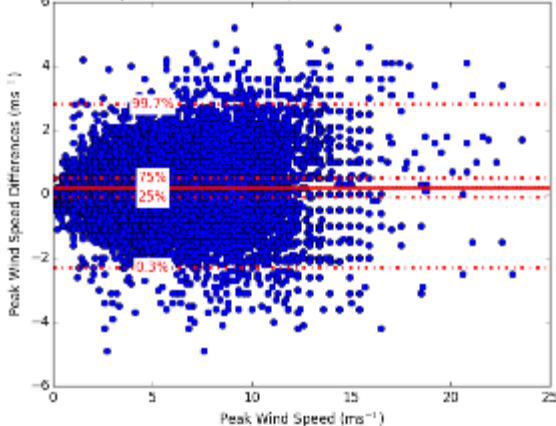
113° - 173°	323°
-------------	------

*Not to scale

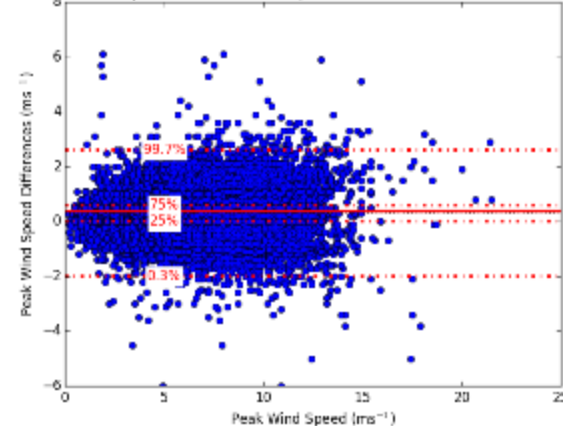
Control Case – Southerly Winds

T3 & T2 173° - 193°

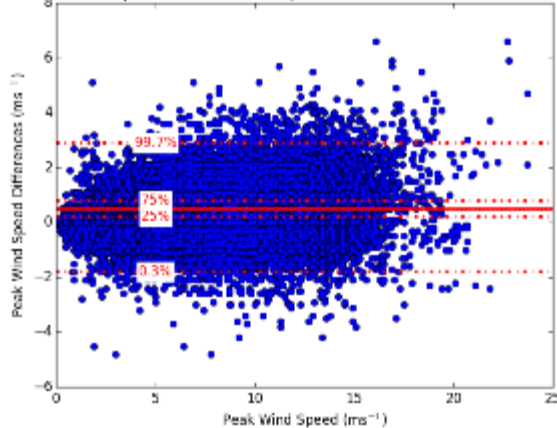
Peak Wind Speed vs Peak Wind Speed Differences South Winds Lvl 01



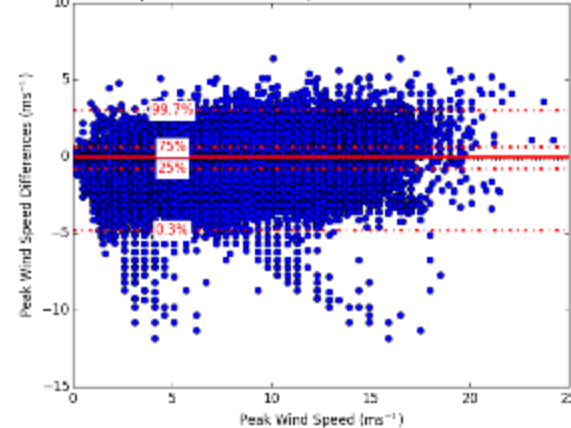
Peak Wind Speed vs Peak Wind Speed Differences South Winds Lvl 02



Peak Wind Speed vs Peak Wind Speed Differences South Winds Lvl 03



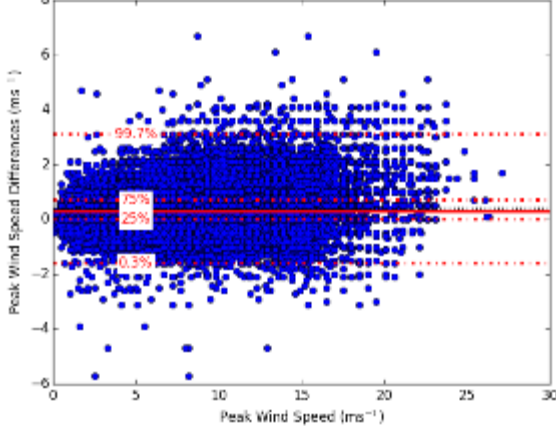
Peak Wind Speed vs Peak Wind Speed Differences South Winds Lvl 04



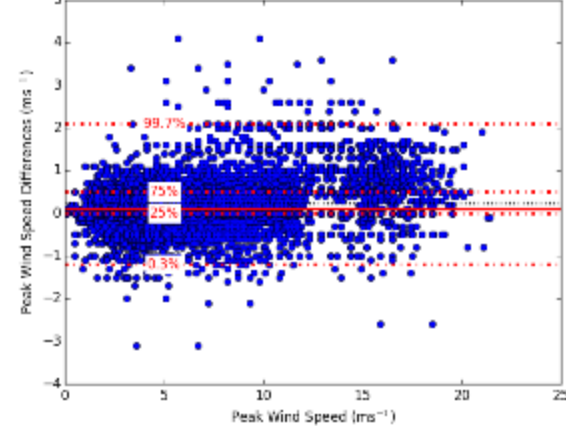
Northerly Winds - T1 & T2

350° - 10°

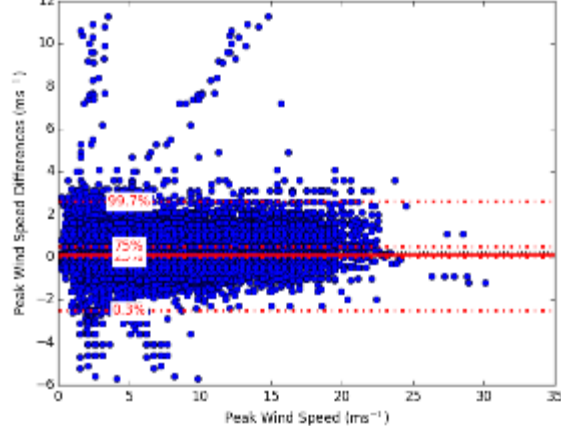
Peak Wind Speed vs Peak Wind Speed Differences North Winds Lvl 01



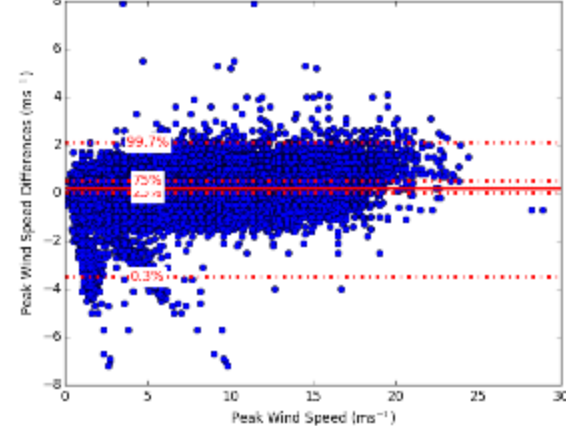
Peak Wind Speed vs Peak Wind Speed Differences North Winds Lvl 02



Peak Wind Speed vs Peak Wind Speed Differences North Winds Lvl 03



Peak Wind Speed vs Peak Wind Speed Differences North Winds Lvl 04

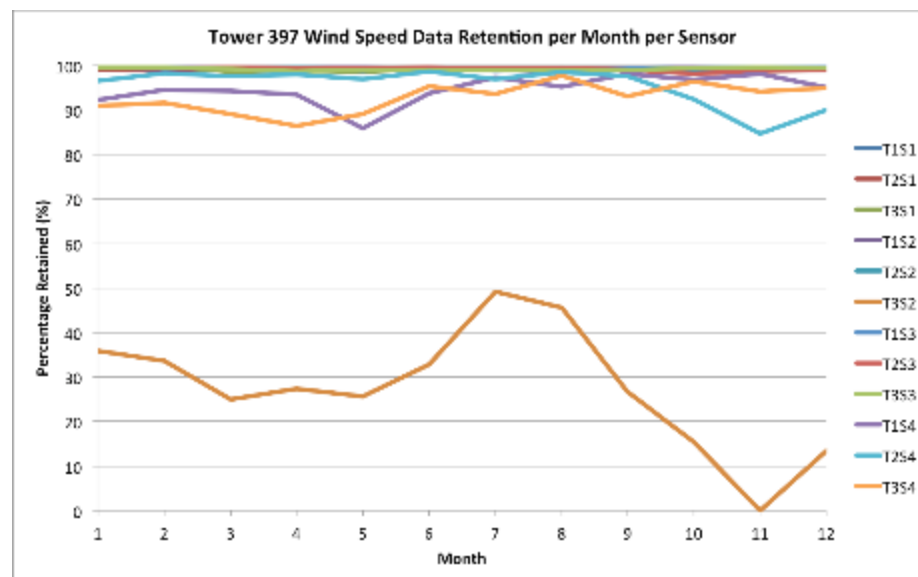
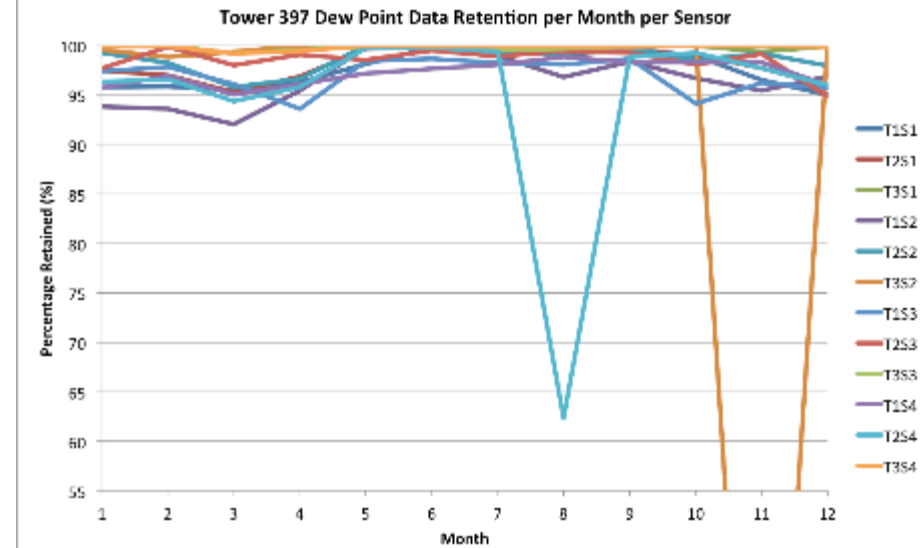
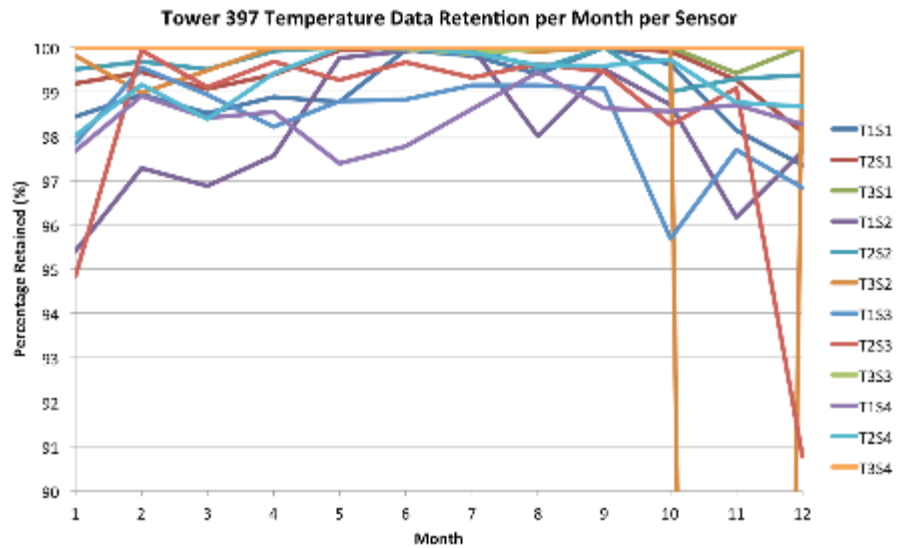


Results

	T	Td	WS	WD	PWS	PWD	RH
Time Stamps	2276280	2276280	2276280	2276280	2276280	2276280	2276280
# of Sensors	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
# of Potential Observations	27315360	27315360	27315360	27315360	27315360	27315360	27315360
# Missing	16874872	17672268	18478961	18375500	18259066	17773728	16926322
% Missing	61.8	64.7	67.7	67.3	66.8	65.1	62.0
# Available	10440488	9643092	8836399	8939860	9056294	9541632	10389038
% Available	38.2	35.3	32.3	32.7	33.2	34.9	38.0

Results

		T	Td	WS	WD	PWS	PWD	RH
	# Available	10440488	9643092	8836399	8939860	9056294	9541632	10389038
Unrealistic Data Check	# Removed	2812	1178	305883	409344	525778	1011116	747124
	% Removed	0.03	0.0	3.5	4.6	5.8	10.6	7.2
Conflicting with Tower	# Removed	0	0	1496	1496	1496	1496	0
	% Removed	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Temporal Consistency Check	# Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Removed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Data Hang-Up Check	# Removed	83776	159995	11247	11247	11247	11247	159995
	% Removed	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5
Climatological Check	# Removed	3134	14697	2	2	2	2	14697
	% Removed	0.03	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.1
Direct Sensor Comparison Check	# Removed	2752	30314	106826	106826	106826	106826	30314
	% Removed	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.3
Vertical Consistency Check	# Removed	370	222	0	0	0	0	222
	% Removed	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total Removed	# Removed	92844	206406	425454	528915	645349	1130687	952352
	% Removed	0.9	2.1	4.8	5.9	7.1	11.9	9.2
Toal Available	# Available	10347644	9436686	8410945	8410945	8410945	8410945	9436686
	% Available	99.1	97.9	95.2	94.1	92.9	88.1	90.8



Results – Up-Wind Tower

		T	Td	WS	WD	PWS	PWD	RH
	# Available	3880550	3634361	2415216	2415216	2415216	2415216	3634361
Shear Check	# Removed	0	0	5139	5139	5139	5139	0
	% Removed	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
	# Remaining	3880550	3634361	2410077	2410077	2410077	2410077	2410077